

## Prices and Prospects.

### Market Develops a Further Stiffening, Sales Running More to the Higher Figures

No Possibility of Business As  
Low as \$3 on Monthly  
Shipments.

#### BETTER FOUNDRY DEMAND

Furnaces Not Seeking Coke But Many  
Miscellaneous Consumers are Com-  
ing Into the Market; Threatened  
Strike is Influencing Buying.

Special to The Weekly Courier.  
PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—There has been a further stiffening in the coke market in the past week, a decidedly greater stiffening than would be indicated merely by reference to prices quoted in the spot market. The price range is approximately the same as a week ago, but the sales made run more to the higher figures in the range quoted, instead of the higher prices named as part of "the market" being largely ornamental and commonly shaded, as is frequently the case.

The greater stiffness in the market is shown also in a department that is not active now, the contract part of the market. There is no inquiry for furnace coke on contract just now, and therefore actual quotations are not being made, but the attitude of operators is well understood and it is known that no operator would sell forward coke, even for a single month, at prices that were down a trifle over a fortnight ago. There were two sales, in particular, February shipment at under \$3.00. There is no possibility now that a sale for shipment over a 30-day period would be made at as low as \$3.00, let alone at under \$3.00. One offer at \$3.10 for 10,000 tons monthly is known to have been made and declined.

As to demand for spot coke, there is no particular improvement in furnace coke, while in foundry coke there is a very decided increase. For furnace coke there is practically no demand from blast furnaces, just as has been the case for quite a while past. The demand comes from the miscellaneous consumers, lime burners, brick shops, brick yards, etc., and this demand keeps up day by day so that there is always a market, and prices are well established.

For the best grades of furnace coke for spot shipment \$3.00 is rigidly the market, which means the best grades that are available. Some very good grades are not being made at all. For ordinary standard furnace coke slightly lower prices are going, but nothing as low as \$2.75, which was possible a fortnight ago. It is difficult to quote the market within five cents, the quality graduations being so gradual, but to indicate the greater strength of the market this week as compared with last week The Connellsville quotation is raised from \$2.55 to \$2.60.

Spot foundry coke remains quotable at a general range of \$3.75 to \$4.25, as for many weeks past, but there is a good bit of news within those price limits. The amount of coke available at \$2.75 has diminished further, and while really standard foundry coke can be picked up at the price the amount that can be picked up from day to day is relatively small. Grades that sell at \$4.00 to the consumer are moving very freely, that being the dominant price in the market, by a wide margin. A well known brand sold during the week at \$3.90 for shipment; in open tops and \$4.15 for box car shipment. As to the \$4.25 coke, the point about it is that not a great deal is offered. There have been only three or four brands priced at that figure lately, and one of these, which has lately figured extensively in the spot market, is temporarily withdrawn, on account of the requirements of contract holders having increased.

In the old day conditions like those of the present might have been seized upon to put the shipping price up, but no operator seems disposed to do that just now. Contract furnace coke, as indicated above, would be higher now if it were definitely quotable, but it is not on account of absence of inquiry, and the market is thus quotable as follows:

Spot furnace ..... \$2.50 to \$2.60  
Spot foundry ..... \$3.75 to \$4.25

If all the spot sales of foundry coke for a week could be tabulated, the average would probably be found to be slightly above \$4.00.

The stiffening in furnace coke prices is due to the disposition of operators to hold more of their facilities for the coal market, which has continued to broaden in the past week, on account of consumers having fears that there will be a suspension of operations at the union mines April 1 on account of the wage matter. The same influence is probably responsible in large part for the increased demand for foundry coke, the foundries being disposed to accumulate some stocks as a measure of safety. There seems to be no doubt, however, that actual consumption of foundry coke has increased somewhat since the first of the year.

There have been no crucial developments in the past week in the

#### COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the Basin district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Klondike) and sometimes the Musconetcong district to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per ton of 2,000 pounds, effective August 25, 1920:

Destination	Rate
Baltimore	\$3.25
Buffalo	2.85
Canion	2.85
Canton	2.85
Cleveland	2.85
Columbus	2.85
Detroit	2.85
E. St. Louis	2.85
Brle	2.85
Harrisburg	2.85
Joliet	2.85
Louisville	2.85
Milwaukee	2.85
New York	2.85
Philadelphia	2.85
Pittsburg	2.85
Port Henry, N. Y.	2.85
Port Maitland, Ont.	2.85
Pottstown	2.85
Reading	2.85
Richmond, Va. (R. & O.)	2.85
Richmond, Va. (P. & R.)	2.85
South Bethlehem	2.85
Sveedeland, Pa.	2.85
Toledo, O.	2.85
Wheeling	2.85
Valley Pointe	2.85

From Connellsville district:  
Philadelphia (P. O. R. ves-  
els) ..... \$3.25  
Baltimore (P. O. R. vesels) ..... \$3.25  
From Latrobe district:  
Philadelphia (P. O. R. ves-  
els) ..... \$3.15  
Baltimore (P. O. R. vesels) ..... \$3.15

wage matter in the Pittsburgh coal district. The operators stand on the scale they have published, as the rates they propose paying beginning April 1, and without the check-off. The United Mine Workers organization is proceeding as if there were to be a scale conference, as it is this week adopting a wage scale at its convention at Indianapolis. Presumably the course will be to instruct the miners not to work after March 31 on account of a scale not having been signed with the officials, while the operators will offer their men work, at the scale they have posted. Then the question is how many, if any, miners will work under the conditions offered by the operators. In some quarters it is believed many of the miners will be quite ready to work.

The pig iron market continues very quiet, inquiries being only occasional, and covering limited delivery periods. The consumption of merchant iron is undoubtedly very far below normal, that being true equally at foundries and at steel works that buy their iron not having blast furnaces of their own. Prices are not quotable changed, but do not appear to be overly strong, being quotable as follows:

Bessemer	\$17.50
Lane	\$18.00
Foundry	\$18.00

These prices are for a. b. Valley furnaces, freight to Pittsburgh being \$1.95.

#### No Immediate Menace In National Strike Of Miners Is Claim

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A national strike in the union coal fields can be maintained in the United States for several months without serious inconvenience to consumers, according to evidence by operators put before the Interstate Commerce Commission today in the general rate hearing now going on.

The commission, taking cognizance of threatened stoppage of production in the union fields April 1, asked J. D. A. Morrow, vice-president of the National Coal Association, for statistics covering the situation. The resulting report filed today estimated that non-union coal fields have an annual output of 295,146,000 tons or weekly average production of 5,678,000 tons. This was on the basis of conditions in 1918.

Mr. Morrow said, adding that alterations had increased the number and capacity of non-union mines to approximately 6,000,000 tons.

Consumption in the United States at present is 7,500,000 tons per week, the report shows. In addition 47,000,000 tons of coal was said to be in stock on January 1, with many consumers of coal increasing their supplies. The only dangers to consumers in the strike, he said, would be from interruption in railroad traffic which would stop movement of coal from non-union mines.

**Receivers Appointed.**  
James H. McGraw and M. T. Sisley of Morgantown have been appointed receivers for the Barbara Mining Company, operating a tract of 185 acres of Waynesburg coal in Monongalia county, W. Va.

**Compensation Payments.**  
During January the Workmen's Compensation Bureau settled 5,697 cases and a total of \$684,721 was paid in compensation.

## Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

### Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 11, 1922.	WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 4, 1922.
DISTRICT	Ovens In Out Tons	Ovens In Out Tons
Connellsville	18,454 4,716 13,738 55,500	18,454 4,556 13,898 55,000
Lower Connellsville	17,019 2,851 14,168 35,020	17,019 2,771 14,248 35,100
Totals	35,473 7,567 27,906 91,520	35,473 7,327 28,146 90,100
FURNACE OVENS	16,170 3,836 11,334 46,900	16,170 3,826 11,344 45,900
Lower Connellsville	6,086 817 6,130 12,100	6,086 825 6,101 11,270
Totals	22,256 4,653 17,463 59,000	22,256 4,651 17,505 57,230
MERCANT OVENS	8,284 890 2,394 9,590	8,284 730 2,554 9,100
Connellsville	10,003 2,004 8,020 23,220	10,003 1,946 8,087 25,990
Lower Connellsville	13,117 2,394 10,428 33,330	13,117 2,476 10,611 32,560

### MORE FACILITIES OR STRANGULATION IS ALTERNATIVE

Declares Hoover in Relation to  
America's Transportation  
Needs.

#### MUST QUICKLY RESUME

Construction and Equipment in Order  
to Avoid Further Losses Which Will  
Result From Periodic Car Shortages  
and Freight Congestion on the Roads.

"One thing is absolute," declared Secretary of Commerce Hoover, when testifying before the Interstate Commerce Commission in its rate hearings. "Our transportation facilities are below the needs of our country, and unless we have a quick resumption of construction, the whole community—agricultural, commercial and industrial—will be gasping from a strangulation caused by insufficient transportation the moment that our business activities resume."

"For the past five years we have had no consequential expansion in our railway transportation machine. With but one interval of nine months in 1918 and 1919 we had a car shortage throughout the whole of the years 1916-17-18-19 and 20. This shortage rose to as high as 150,000 cars with a corresponding shortage of motive power."

"We paid tremendous sums in commercial losses and unemployment in consequence. We laid it onto the war. We should lay it onto our lack of foresight and antagonism to railroads."

"Few people seem to realize the amount of expansion in our transportation machine necessary to keep pace with the growth of the country. And an equal few seem to have any notion of the price we pay for not having it. Our country is more dependent upon railway transport than any other. All others have comparatively greater coast lines and internal waterways."

"The experience of the twenty years before the war has shown that we must build an extension of lines, including terminal facilities, additional sidings, etc., every year equal to the construction of a new railway from New York to San Francisco. We must add at least 120,000 cars and 2,500 locomotives annually to our equipment."

"Since we entered the war in 1917 we have constructed at least 19,000 miles of railways less than our development called for and we are behind in rolling stock by about 4,000 locomotives and 100,000 cars."

"I wish to emphasize that unless we have an immediate resumption of construction and equipment, our commercial community will pay tribute the cost of the whole of them in their losses of a single season."

"The very moment that we reach anything like normal business we shall see a repetition of car shortages, followed by an increase in the cost of coal to the consumer from one to three dollars a ton."

"We shall again see premiums of 20 cents a bushel for the use of cars for moving grain; we shall in fact see a shortage of commodities to the consumer; and we shall see factories filled with orders again closed for lack of cars; we shall see large intermittency in employment; and we shall see usual profiteering in commodities due to a stricture between the producer and consumer."

"There would be no difficulty whatever in basing such losses on the experiences we have already had, to calculate a loss to the American people of a billion dollars for each one of these periodic transportation shortages."

"Furthermore, there is nothing that is so irretrievably a loss to the nation as idle shops and idle men. Today we have both."

### MORE BUSINESS IN STEEL PRODUCTS IN JAN. THAN DISCLOSED

Increased at a Healthy and Promising  
Rate and Spring Demand Not Here  
Yet; Production Heavier.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Trade will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

The outstanding fact in the steel market situation is that production of steel in January as officially reported is markedly heavier than would have been estimated from the statements made by mills during the month, as to the amount of business they were doing. The authentic information indicates two things, that demand for steel products has been increasing at a very healthy and promising rate since the holidays and that the mills individually, being in particularly keen competition, have been indisposed to disclose the amount of business they were doing, lest they should be encouraging their competitors to engage in still more strenuous sales activity.

A corollary to this proposition is that the keener competition that developed early in January was due, not to there being less business for which to compete, but to there being more. This is quite in accordance with the traditions of the steel market.

Production of steel in January was at a rate between 2,500,000 and 2,600,000 gross tons a year, this being very nearly equal to the rate in October and November. The important point, however, is that production rose from a rate of under 18,000,000 tons at the close of December to a rate well above 22,000,000 tons at the end of January, while the rate may reach 25,000,000 tons this month, albeit the spring demand cannot yet be felt in full force.

Production is an accurate index of demand, since all buying is for prompt shipment, and an index also of consumption, since stocks are not being carried. This spring's demand is practically certain to exceed the demand of last autumn, and next autumn may reasonably be expected to show a still heavier demand.

Regular or nominal prices for steel products have not changed in nearly two months, but almost week by week smaller orders than formerly have become the subject of concessions, though possibly the extreme concessions, for the largest lots, are no greater than formerly.

### Miners Stand Against Cut in Present Wages

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—The wage scale committee, reporting to the special convention of the United Mine Workers of America here today, declared "in the most emphatic manner" its opposition to any reduction in mining prices and insist that the present basic wage schedule be maintained.

The committee recommended a general suspension of mining if no agreement is reached by April 1, such action being subject to a referendum. It was also recommended that any wage agreement must be submitted to a referendum.

Other recommendations were that all new agreements be based on an eight-hour day, with day and half for overtime and double time for Sunday and holidays; that weekly pay days be instituted; that the practice of mining miners for certain breaches be eliminated.

#### Increase at Hampton Roads.

The movement of soft coal through Hampton Roads increased appreciably during the first week in February. A total of 269,247 net tons was handled, against 215,151, in the week preceding.

The tonnage consigned to New England increased from 152,777 to 186,677 tons. Exports were nearly double those of the preceding week, and totaled 33,480 tons.

#### Coal Production in Canada.

The output of coal from Canadian mines during the nine months ending September, 1921, amounted to 10,750,000 short tons, as compared with 12,080,000 tons in the same period of 1920 and 9,150,000 tons in the preceding year.

British Undersecretary, U. S. in Chile.  
British coal is being offered, delivered Chile, at \$3.60 as compared with lowest American price of \$2.00 per ton.

### GOVERNMENT WILL BE READY TO ACT WHEN STRIKE COMES

Department of Justice Will  
Deal With But Not At-  
tempt to Prevent It.

#### NO FIGHT WITH UNIONISM

But People Must be Kept Warm and  
Business Going; Public More Inter-  
ested in Peace than about a Conflict  
Over Open or Closed Shop at Mines.

Administration officials continue to talk and to act upon the general assumption that a strike of coal miners on April 1 is "inevitable," as Secretary of Commerce Hoover said, says the Washington correspondent of the Coal Trade Journal. No department of the government appears to be ready to intervene, although it is well understood that if the deadlock between the operators and the miners becomes critical, President Harding will propose arbitration through a commission which he will volunteer to name.

Some light on the administration's attitude toward the threatened paralysis of the coal industry has been shed by Attorney General Daugherty, who said that whatever legal steps the situation may demand, discussing the invitation of President Lewis of the U. M. W. off A. to the heads of the 16 railroad unions for a defensive alliance, Mr. Daugherty told newspaper correspondents that organized labor will not be permitted to break up the open shop, if he can prevent it. Also he let it be known that he would not interfere with the unions as long as they remained within the law.

The Department of Justice, it is said, has been considering plans for dealing with a possible strike, but no moves for preventing one. What moves the department may be expected to make are not indicated, beyond the suggestion that when the time comes the department will have adopted a policy.

Speaking of the strike possibility, Mr. Daugherty said: "I do not care how many unions are organized. I am not opposed to trade unionism. I don't think I would do anything, if I could, to break up the unions, but I would never allow the union, if I had any duties to perform, to break up the open shop."

"The people are more interested, I believe, in peace just now, and in plenty, than they are in war or in a conflict over the open shop. The people can not live on quarrels and disputes and they are getting tired of being forcibly led on them. What they want in the present situation is coal to keep them warm and to keep business going and they can not have this without war."

When asked if any further legislation would be necessary to deal with a coal strike, the attorney general answered: "I am well satisfied that there is all the law necessary and more, too, to do anything that ought to be done. The strike situation is like the general situation over the country. Legislation is not what is needed to cure our ills. Legislation will only help much in starting and keeping business going. I do think any at all is necessary in connection with the coal strike situation."

"I have no prejudices against labor unions," the attorney general continued, "and would not undertake to break them up. I would rather encourage them, as long as their practices are within the law. They should have the right to contract and should have any other rights enjoyed by other American citizens. But I do not think it is within the law for a union to prevent a man or a body of men from entering into a contract with any employer to perform a certain service which is itself within the law."

**Coal Production in Canada.**  
The output of coal from Canadian mines during the nine months ending September, 1921, amounted to 10,750,000 short tons, as compared with 12,080,000 tons in the same period of 1920 and 9,150,000 tons in the preceding year.

#### Coal in New Brunswick.

The Grand Lake coal field in New Brunswick, Can., has an area of over 112 square miles and is estimated to contain 62,000,000 to 156,000,000 tons of coal.

#### Another Federal Judge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate Judiciary Committee will propose another federal judge for Western Pennsylvania.

## Production and Output.

### Gain in Production Was Less Than Firming in the Market And Oven List Would Indicate

#### COKE TRADE SUMMARY.

Ordinarily the production of coke would have responded to an increase in the demand which has taken place in the market during the past 10 days, but there are conditions prevailing at this time which tend to keep production well within the present limits. The operators are more disposed than ever to avoid having their mine output tied up for coke production in view of the very reasonable probabilities that a coal strike will stimulate the trade for raw coal to such an extent that that branch of the trade will be better than coke making.

In the aggregate there is very little increase in the demand for coke, but it is coming from new sources. The furnaces are not requiring larger shipments but the miscellaneous consumers are increasing in number and more demand is coming from the foundries. Under these conditions there is no necessity for boosting coke production.

The coal movement is gaining headway, last week's shipments having increased approximately 10 per cent. The rate of increase this week is not less and may be greater.

Prices have firmed up to the point where coke for monthly shipments cannot be bought under \$2. In fact, an offer of \$3.15 for a well-known brand was turned down. The quotable range for spot cargoes is \$2.90 to \$3.00; spot cargoes, \$2.75 to \$2.85, but it takes bids in the higher figures to secure really spot coke of other grade.

#### INCREASE IN BOTH BEEHIVE COKE AND BITUMINOUS COAL

Former Up to 122,000 and the Latter  
to 3,708,000 Tons During the  
Week Ended February 4.

According to the weekly report of the Geological Survey a slight increase marked the production of beehive coke in the United States in the week ended February 4. The total output is estimated at 122,000 tons, as against 113,000 in the week preceding.

The improvement centered in Pennsylvania. Though somewhat above the low level touched in the earlier part of the present depression, the current rate of output is barely half that in the corresponding week of 1921.

Cumulative production for the year to date stands at 577,000 tons, a decrease when compared with the corresponding period, last year, of 700,000 tons, or 55 per cent.

Production by states, compared with the corresponding week of 1921, was as follows:

	1922	1921
Pennsylvania and Ohio	98,000	122,000
West Virginia	7,000	10,000
Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia	8,000	10,000
Virginia and Kentucky	5,000	12,000
Colorado and New Mexico	3,000	5,000
Washington and Utah	4,000	5,000
U. S. Total	122,000	250,000

Production of coal continues to increase. The total output of bituminous coal, including a small amount of lignite, during the week is estimated at 3,708,000 net tons, in comparison with the week preceding, this was an increase of 38,000 tons. In comparison with the corresponding period a year ago, the increase was 1,576,000 tons.

The present production is large enough to meet current requirements for consumption and exports, and at the same time add to the reserve in storage. The latest count of consumers' stocks showed 47,000,000 tons on hand, or 16,000,000 tons less than the maximum built up at the end of the war.

#### Fatal Accidents In Industries in January Were 152

Pennsylvania industrial accidents in January reached a total of 12,105, of which 152 were fatal, according to reports made to Commissioner of Labor & Industry C. B. Connolly. The fatalities are seven more than in December. Seventy-seven of the January accidents occurred in mines, 51 in industry and 24 on railroads, railways, etc.

Allentown county had more industrial accidents than any other county exceeding Philadelphia for the first time in many months. Schuylkill had the most fatal accidents.

#### COAL SHIPMENTS LARGER

Operators Disposed to Hold  
Out Pending Coal Trade  
Developments.

Increase Last Week Having Been Approximately 10 Per Cent; Strike of Miners Regarded as Inevitable; Means More Orders for Raw Coal.

While coke production made a gain last week it was not such as in normal times would have been expected in view of the stiffening in the market. But these are not normal times and the firming in the market was less the result of an increase in general demand than it was due to other conditions.

There is still a very pronounced disposition on part of the coke producers to hold aloof from the market in order to be foot loose in case the threatened coal miners strike or events leading up to it will bring about a situation resulting in a larger demand for raw coal at prices insuring a better return than the conversion of the coal into coke. In aggregate volume there is comparatively little increase in demand for furnace coke, but it is coming from different sources. The furnaces are not increasing their requirements but buyers for miscellaneous consumption are becoming more plentiful. There is more inquiry as well as more buying of foundry coke, which under present operating conditions of mid-week lay-off days enables plants to supply more 72-hour coke than some of them could do if obliged to run the full time schedule in order to supply 48-hour grade.

Already a number of coke makers have entered the coal market with the result that coal shipments are steadily increasing. Last week the movement over the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania railroad alone, including shipments of the Monongahela railway, reached 8,229 cars, an increase of almost 10 per cent over the shipments during the preceding week. Shipments over the Baltimore & Ohio showed approximately the same rate of gain. Movement this week indicates a continuing increase.

The increase of 1,350 tons by coke production last week resulted in part from the first shipment of additional ovens over the Monongahela division, including shipments of the Monongahela railway, reached 8,229 cars, an increase of almost 10 per cent over the shipments during the preceding week. Shipments over the Baltimore & Ohio showed approximately the same rate of gain. Movement this week indicates a continuing increase.

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# Full Text of Mine Experts' Report on Gates Explosion; Cause Accidental, Says Jury

The finding of the Alex. McCann, Richard Maize, S. S. Hall, W. H. Howarth, C. P. Byrne, Edward E. Gird and Harry Phythyon, mine inspectors of the bituminous districts, appointed by Chief - Butten of the State Department of Mines, to inquire into the explosion in the Gates mine, was read to the coroner's jury in addition to being forwarded to Chief Butten. The full text of the report follows:

"In accordance with your instructions to examine into and investigate without stint the cause and circumstances leading up to the disaster in which 25 lives were lost on February 2, 1922, at 12:45 o'clock A. M. in the Gates mine of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, situated at Gates, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, beg to report that the subscribers did on February 6, 1922, make a painstaking examination and investigation of the area of said mine affected by the flame, force and influence of the explosion, occurring on February 2, 1922, at the hour above stated, and, from the evidence as exemplified from the physical force and the direction of its paths and influence on and in the workings, the flame or force or their influence having been communicated to the entire operating area of what is known as No. 2 main and indicated by the area enclosed by the yellow encircling line as shown on the mine print hereto attached, we are of the opinion that the initial point of explosion was at the face of No. 4 bit. at No. 21 butt, marked 'A' on the accompanying plan, and that the ignition at this point and at the time was brought about in all probability by flame from an over-charged shot or shots projected into an atmosphere laden to some extent with coal dust and various combustible gases incident to a blast or blasts fired immediately preceding, and probably to a slight extent from natural agencies.

"The explosion, thus initiated, was propagated and extended by the dryness of the workings through the area

## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, February 11, 1922.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
<b>MERCHANT OVENS</b>			
183	98	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. Greensburg
30	...	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Co. Mt. Pleasant
150	160	Clare	Clare Coke Co. Greensburg
40	...	Clare	Clare Coke Co. Greensburg
60	...	Ellen No. 2	Whitel Coke Co. Uniontown
100	100	Blm Grove	W. J. Kainey, Inc. New York
10	...	Franklin	Summit-Civilie Coke Co. Connelville
101	...	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co. Uniontown
16	...	Grace	Corrado-Schenck Coke Co. Connelville
80	...	Helen	Samuel J. Lohr Youngwood
115	145	Humphreys	Humphreys Coal & Coke Co. Greensburg
275	...	Morgan	Corrado-Schenck Coke Co. Connelville
275	...	Mt. Braddock	W. J. Kainey, Inc. New York
310	320	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. Greensburg
32	42	Myers	Brownfield Coal & Coke Co. Uniontown
23	50	Nelle	Nelle Coke Co. Connelville
235	...	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburg
480	...	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburg
300	15	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburg
20	...	Paul	W. J. Kainey, Inc. New York
400	...	Revere	Whitel Coke Co. Uniontown
40	...	Thomas	Whitel Coke Co. Uniontown
57	...	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co. Pittsburg
<b>FURNACE OVENS</b>			
3,824	820	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
260	...	Alvord	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
266	...	Baggaley	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
200	...	Bltnr	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
240	...	Brinkerton	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
260	150	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
301	...	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
400	500	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
400	...	Condit	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
226	...	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
200	...	Continental 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
120	...	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
232	...	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
230	...	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
110	110	Dunbar	Amer. Manganese Mfg. Co. Pittsburg
161	...	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
350	...	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
300	...	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
265	260	Hostetter	Hostetter-Civilie Coke Co. Pittsburg
249	...	Junata	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
206	...	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
499	280	Leisinger 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
602	200	Leisinger 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
502	230	Leisinger 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
364	...	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
227	...	Lemont No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
300	180	Lemont No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
506	200	Mammoth	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
399	...	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
136	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
256	...	Oliphant	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
400	...	Phillip	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
443	171	Redstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
448	...	Shoat	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
445	175	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
130	...	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
204	...	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
801	100	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
464	...	Stewart Iron Co.	Stewart Iron Co. Uniontown
260	40	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
352	...	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
300	...	Whitney	Hostetter-Civilie Coke Co. Pittsburg
600	200	Wygon	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
545	150	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
15,170	2,826		

## \$89,033.94 PAID VETERAN EMPLOYEES IN COKE REGION

Beneficiaries of the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund.

### ONE-TENTH GRAND TOTAL

Disbursed During 1921 Came to Employees of H. C. Frick Coke Company and Other Subsidiaries of Steel Corporation; Standard Heads List.

Eighty-nine thousand, thirty-three dollars and 94 cents, or almost one-tenth of the grand total of \$947,879.15 disbursed among the beneficiaries of the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund in 1921, was received by persons residing in the Connelville coke region. The distribution among the pensioners of the several constituent companies operating in the region was as follows:

H. C. Frick Coke Company, \$80,485.93; Hostetter-Connelville Coke Company, \$1,026.75; Union Supply Company, \$1,503.00; Old Meadow and Scottdale works of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, Scottsdale, \$5,018, a total of \$89,033.94, or an increase of \$8,582.15 over the amount paid in 1920.

The employees of the Standard coke works were again the largest beneficiaries of the fund, having drawn \$5,837. South West No. 1 was second with \$6,255.35. Davidson came third with \$5,137.20. Other plants of the Frick Coke Company ranged from \$3,407.30 paid the employees of Trotter to \$144.40 disbursed among the veterans at Leckrone. The abandoned plants, constituting one group, drew \$13,650.70.

There was no change in the amounts distributed among Union Supply Company employees, the general offices having drawn \$1,071 and the veterans at Brownsville, Bute and Davidson having been paid \$144 each, the same as last year.

General Offices	\$1,775.50
Adelaide	1,593.90
Alvord	769.59
Baggaley	632.59
Bltnr	184.29
Brinkerton	141.69
Bumington	501.99
Calumet	348.59
Central	1,922.99
Colonial No. 3	258.89
Colonial No. 1	189.69
Continental No. 1	770.09
Continental No. 2	492.89
Continental No. 3	365.09
Crossland	599.09
Davidson	5,137.20
Dorothy	588.80
Edenborn	341.10
Everest Car Shops	1,071.00
Footdale	1,092.20
Hecla No. 1	1,172.80
Hecla No. 2	1,312.00
Hecla No. 3	1,550.80
Junata	189.00
Kyle	1,566.75
Lambert	1,130.40
Leckrone	144.40
Leisinger No. 1	2,841.90
Leisinger No. 2	1,717.00
Leisinger No. 3	1,124.00
Leith	2,512.04
Lemont	2,041.20
Mammoth	1,926.60
Marguerite	312.90
Mutual	512.00
Oliphant	422.00
Palmer	322.20
Phillips	254.15
Redstone	2,534.29
Rene	607.89
Shoat	325.35
South West No. 1	6,255.35
South West No. 2	1,208.15
South West No. 3	2,573.10
Standard	5,837.00
Trotter	3,407.30
United	835.20
Water Company	150.80
Wagon	273.40

At the works of the Hostetter-Connelville Coke Company, operated by the Frick Company, the payments were as follows:

Hostetter ..... \$ 238.00  
Whitney ..... 738.75  
Total ..... \$1,026.75

The fund became operative January 1, 1911, by the joint action of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation and the Carnegie Steel Company. E. H. Gary, chairman of the former, is president of the board of directors which is made up of the presidents or executive heads of the constituent companies. W. H. Clingerman, president of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, represents that organization on the board.

Since the establishment of the fund a grand total of \$6,828,460.75 has been disbursed to pensioners, the distribution showing a steady increase from year to year. The payments for 1921 exceeded those of 1920 by \$168,112.55.

During 1921 there was a net gain in 468 in the number of pensioners, 708 having been added and 240 discontinued, leaving the total on December 31, 1921, 3,437. The average for all years, 1911 to 1921, inclusive, has been: Age, 66.1 years; service, 30.95 years; pension, \$24.10. The average gains during 1921 were: Age, 0.92 years; service, 0.54 years; pension, \$2.00.

## James M. Atcheson, Special Agent of Frick Coke Co., Dead

James M. Atcheson, who no doubt enjoyed the largest acquaintance among men in coking circles of any person connected with the industry, died at St. Petersburg, Fla., this morning at 7 o'clock. According to his custom for years past, Mr. Atcheson had gone south some weeks ago. Particulars of his last illness have not yet been learned. He was 73 years of age at the time of his death.

Mr. Atcheson became associated with the H. C. Frick Coke Company on April 1, 1898. As special agent, in which capacity he served with great fidelity to the interests of his employer, he came in contact with officials and employees in every department and branch of the coke industry. Enjoying the confidence of his superiors in a marked degree he was entrusted with commissions of great importance, often requiring rare tact in handling and which he never failed to exercise.

Born and reared in Pittsburg, Mr. Atcheson spent practically the whole of his life in that city and the tributary territory. He was employed by the Pennsylvania railroad in several capacities prior to his association with the H. C. Frick Coke Company. He married Miss Mary Raeburn of Pittsburg who died several years ago. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. C. M. Wallis, Homewood, Pittsburg, and one brother, Joseph Atcheson. He made his home with his daughter. A brother, John P. Atcheson, also widely known in coke circles, died six years ago.

The funeral service for James M. Atcheson, special agent of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, who died yesterday at St. Petersburg, Fla., will be held Saturday at 3 o'clock in the Homewood Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburg.

Fewer Idle Cars.

Idle freight cars on January 31 numbered 489,842 compared with 555,355 on January 29, a reduction of 65,513. Of the total idle equipment 230,681 cars were surplus freight equipment, while the remaining 159,161 were in need of repair.

ESTABLISHED 1859 INCORPORATED 1894

## JOSEPH SOISSON FIRE BRICK COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Silica and Fire Clay BRICK

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens, Furnace and Glass House Material.

Ship on all railroads.

DAILY CAPACITY 300,000

DAVIDSON MOYER VOLCANO LAYTON

EIGHT PLANTS:

KINGSTON ENAMEL WILLIAM COLUMBIA

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

"50 YEARS SERVICE"

—By—

## Eureka Fire Brick Works

Coke Oven, Glass House, and Mill Operators know the meaning of

### "EUREKA"

1507 First National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.  
Mt. Braddock, Pa., Phone 49 Dunbar.

### Smallest Loss of Life in Mines Last Year Than Since 1903

Accidents at coal mines in the United States in 1921 resulted in a smaller loss of life than in any year since 1903, according to a report just compiled by the Federal Bureau of Mines. Information received from all state mine inspectors shows a total of 1,573 men killed, as compared with 3,271 in the preceding year, a reduction of 598 fatalities or more than 13 per cent.

The decrease was due largely to the fact that the bituminous mines were idle much of the year on account of the depressed condition of industry in general and the resulting lack of demand for coal. The output for the year is estimated by the United States Geological Survey at 494,500,000 net tons, of which 407,000,000 tons was bituminous coal and 87,500,000 tons was anthracite, the total production representing a decrease of more than 23 per cent. below the tonnage mined in 1920. For every million tons of coal produced, the fatality rate for the past year was 3.99, while for 1920 it was 3.52.

Paradoxical as it may seem, it is believed that the idleness of the mines during much of the year, while resulting in fewer lives being lost, nevertheless was partly responsible for the increased accident rate on the basis of production. Underground operations tend to become more hazardous during periods of idleness, because of increased likelihood of roof falls, gas accumulations, etc., as well as a lessening of the morale of the workmen, resulting in more frequent accidents when the men return to work.

Most of the fatalities were, as usual, due to falls of roof and slide, and haulage accidents. The year was remarkably free from large disasters, there being but five accidents killing five or more men each, resulting in a total of 34 deaths. These deaths constituted but 17 per cent of the year's total of 1,573 fatalities, a lower record than for any year during the past decade.

### Important Ruling On Compensation In Lump to Widows

An important ruling in regard to compensation claims where a widow, whose compensation for death of a husband has been commuted by cash payment, but who has a fair and subsequently remarried, has just been issued by the State Compensation Board in the case of Anna J. Merz, Wilkes-Barre, v. Hudson Coal Company. The coal company petitioned the board for an accounting

## Boys, Porter & Co.

# YOUGH PUMPS

### Steam, Air and Electric Driven

  

## Boys, Porter & Co.

### Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

M. M. COCHRAN, President. M. E. STRAWN, Vice President. J. H. PRICK, Sec. and Treas.

## WASHINGTON COAL & COKE CO.

General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

### 6,000 Tons Daily Capacity. Individual Cars.

Youghiogheny Coal

Connellsville Coke

Steam Gas Coking

Furnace and Foundry Low Sulphur Hard Structure

Shipments via B. & O. R. R. and P. & L. E. R. R. and Connections  
N. P. Hyndman, Sales Agent, 511 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

C. M. WOLFF, General Sales Agent.

## Hostetter-Connelville Coke Co.

HIGHEST GRADE

### Connellsville Coke

Furnace and Foundry Orders Solicited

Branch Office, Union Arcade Building, Pittsburg, Penna. BELL TELEPHONE 500 GRANT.

HERBERT De PUY, President. JOHN C. NEFF, Gen. Mgr.

## Connellsville Central Coke Co.

General and Sales Office, 1211 Empire Building, Pittsburg, Penna.  
Works—Low Phos. No. 1, Herbert No. 2, near Uniontown, Pa.

### Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 52,000 TONS. P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. Connections

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure. Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely free from dust and dirt.

ANALYSIS FURNISHES ON REQUEST

## Straub-Atkinson Coal & Coke Shippers Company

Furnace, Foundry & Heating Coke

Gas, Steam, By-Product Coal

Union Arcade Pittsburg, Pa.

## Motor Sand

Yough Sand and Stone Company

DUNBAR, PA.

Two Ger Workhouse Sentences.

Two men, arrested by the Baltimore & Ohio police, and charged with vagrancy, were sentenced to 80 days each in the Allegheny county workhouse this morning.

Advertisements in The Weekly Courier.





## The Weekly Courier.

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country west of the Allegheny mountains.

Right here within the city limits,

and in all parts of the county, events

transpired which had much to do with

shaping the destiny of both the state

and the nation. Yet, very few people

are sufficiently familiar with the facts

to relate the incidents intelligently

or to point out their relation to subse-

quent history.

Our deficiency in this particular

could be well supplied through the

organization of a local historical so-

ciety, which has been proposed

several times but without any action

being taken. If the few people of the

city who are really interested in these

things could be brought together in

such an organization, it would cer-

tainly serve the very worthy and

necessary purpose of collecting and

preserving the important facts of

early history before it is too late to

give them form for reference and use

by posterity. The history of this

section is too important to be forgotten

or knowledge of it withheld from the

youth of the present and coming

generations.

THE PART OF COMMUNITIES IN

RESUMPTION OF ACTIVITY.

There is a real and substantial en-

couragement in the fact that more

men were employed in gainful occupa-

tions in the month of January than

during the month preceding. The re-

port of the Department of Labor

shows that in 40 of the principal in-

dustrial centers of the United States

the number of employees on payrolls

increased 4.3 per cent from December

31 to January 31; based upon statis-

tics furnished by upwards of 1,500

establishments employing 500 or more

persons. It reports were available from

the employers of less than 500 per-

sons it would doubtless be shown

that the increase during the first

month of the year would be larger

even than stated by the Department

of Labor.

In the month of December, particu-

larly the latter half, it has long been

the custom to reduce employment

forces in various lines as a result of

the seasonal quietness in trade, man-

ufacture or other causes. This

practice obtains in both small and

large establishments. Where the lat-

ter would lay off 100 or more men the

former would lay off from one to 50,

but the aggregate at the larger num-

ber of the small operations would

doubtless equal that at the smaller

number of large operations.

After the inventory season, and the

business of the new year is entered

upon, most establishments begin call-

ing their furnished employees back to

work. This proceeds in the small as

well as the large undertakings.

That the increase in employment

during January was at industries oth-

er than those engaged in the manu-

facture of iron and steel and textiles

and the railroads, indicates that the

developments necessary to an increase

in these industries are in progress. Un-

til there is a gain in the consumption

of iron and steel and related products

there will be no increase in produc-

tion. When, therefore, the demand

for more fuel will immediately follow

steel products will begin to move in

larger volume and the railroads must

of necessity become more active. That

in turn will stimulate other activity

and payrolls will contain an increas-

ing number of names.

The progress that is making in the

direction of more employment is

necessarily slow and in that respect

it seems to be based," says the direc-

tor of the federal employment serv-

ice, "on real evidence of prosperity

and not mere optimism."

These evidences can be multiplied to

communities if people set themselves

to it. If the building of structures

which have long been contemplated

or improvements of other kinds, are

entered upon, greater activity will be

created in such localities and unem-

ployment will be reduced according-

ly. Moreover, there will arise a demand

for the resumption of mills, factories

and workshops of all kinds. That will

mean more freight to be moved and

the cycle of operations necessary to

prosperity will be completed.

This can be assured by the extent

to which individuals and communities

do their part toward bringing about a

resumption of activity instead of inac-

tively waiting for something to turn

up.

SHOULD BE NO LAGGING

OF INTEREST.

Responsibility for remedying the

present more or less unsafe condition

of the bridge over the Yough at Con-

nects, as well as bearing the ex-

pense of the bridge, has been

squarely put up to the county com-

missioners by the state authorities.

The Public Service Commission has

required the north footwalk to be

closed and directed the span over the

Baltimore &amp; Ohio tracks to be

strengthened. This must be done at

the expense of Fayette county alone.

as to better accommodate the traffic or

otherwise changed to suit present day

conditions.

The commissioners have conceded

the force of the objections to expensive

repairs and are inclined to favor a

new structure but the question of fin-

ancing its erection is a problem not

easily solved. Now that the state has

made it clear that the county will

provide the funds, it is hardly

possible that some means can be de-

vised which will enable the commis-

sioners to meet the situation as would

be met by the erection of a new

and modern bridge. At any rate,

friends of the proposition should not

allow their interest to lag but con-

tinue to urge that the problem be

solved in such a way as will best

serve the interests and needs of this

community.

A CONTENTIBLE POLITICAL

TRICK.

Most people, who can rise above po-

litical or other selfish considerations

in matters pertaining to the illness

of a public official, will regard as

preposterous, impudent and unjustified

the demand of the Voters' League of

Philadelphia that Senator Crow submit

to an inquiry by medical ex-

perts, and then they in turn make a

report to the public of the result of

their examination.

Dr. A. E. Crow, a brother and an at-

tending physician of the Senator, is

entirely justified in resenting this of-

fensive proposal in even better terms

than he used, and he will be univer-

sally commended for having adminis-

tered a sharp rebuke to the self-seek-

ing politicians who would invade the

privacy of a sick man for the

despicable purpose of obtaining in-

formation to further their own selfish

ends.

As Dr. Crow points out the effort to

make political capital out of the un-

fortunate, but happily passing, illness

of Senator Crow, is a very bad as well

as a bold attempt to impugn the word

of the Senator has spoken to the people

of Pennsylvania through Governor

Sproul, Senator Vane and other

members of prominence and probity, who

have given out the very acceptable

and cheering news that the Senator is

progressing satisfactorily toward re-

covery, and that he will assuredly be

a candidate for the full six-year term as

United States Senator at the May pri-



## Hootch, Chicken Fights Do Not Promote Domesticity, Court Tells Erring Hubby

Drinking hootch and attending chicken fights are not conducive to domesticity, Judge E. H. Reppert informed Fred Blaney, of Hopewell, Tuesday when that individual was arraigned in court in Uniontown on a charge of desertion and non-support of his wife and three children. Blaney and his wife were married December 4, 1917. They lived together until last June when Blaney took a trip to Baltimore and other eastern places. He was brought back and they resumed relations and everything went smoothly, his wife testified, until he began drinking "jaky" attending chicken fights and "running round at night." Judge Reppert said to him: "Young man, you are on the wrong track. The quicker you side track the better it will be for you. Your duty is to your wife and children. You left your wife and children and after traveling about you found the hootch was not very palatable and returned home for a square meal and a clean bed. I am going to continue this case for four weeks and give you a chance to get bail and get your family together. The fellows who drink hootch and attend chicken fights with you won't come forward to help you at this time. I expect you to display considerable energy in arranging your family affairs. If you can't get work I know of a place where you will be given employment and your family will receive 85 cents a day."

Mrs. Blaney said she was willing to take her husband back. She said she had faith in him and wanted his children to be brought up with him.

## SCOTSDALE GETS ESTIMATES FOR STREET PAVING

Number of Projects Discussed But No Action Is Taken as What Work Shall Be Done.

SCOTSDALE, Feb. 7.—Estimates on five street paving projects were submitted to council Monday night by the street committee. The estimates were placed on file. Council has not determined what work shall be taken up during the spring and summer. Estimates are:

South Broadway from new work to

borough line, \$7,500.

Broadway from Newman street to

Ellis & McMillen garage, \$4,100.

Broadway from Market street to

Grant street, \$5,000.

Pittsburgh street from railroad to

Grant street, \$15,000.

Homestead avenue from Pittsburgh

street to borough line, \$25,000.

The Postal Telegraph Company

presented a check for \$150 covering

back pole tax and agreed to pay 25

cents a pole annually from this time

on if council would accept the check.

The period of back claim was 20

years. Council accepted.

The board of health asked for an

appropriation of \$1,200. Action was

deferred.

George E. Eggle was employed to

prepare the borough tax duplicate.

The secretary was instructed to ad-

vertise for bids for 1,000 feet of fire

hose, the bids to be in by March 6.

Purchase of a new tire for one of the

fire trucks was ordered. A new

light in Newman street was author-

ized.

**Make Appointment**

**In Advance, Advice**

**To Income Taxables**

The following statement is issued

by Collector of Internal Revenue D. B.

Heimer of the 23rd District of Pennsylv-

ania:

"To save themselves time and

trouble, and, in many cases, unneces-

sary expenditure of taxpayers having

business with the income tax unit of

the Bureau of Internal Revenue in

Washington and desiring conference

with officials in connection therewith

are advised to ask for such confer-

ence in advance.

A number of taxpayers and their

representatives appear at the income

tax unit without appointment and ask

immediate hearings. Frequently the

conference cannot be held at once for

the reason that the case must be as-

sembled or the proper official may be

otherwise engaged. The result is a

delay of a day or two and added cost

to the taxpayer in the way of hotel

bills, etc.

Requests for conference should be

addressed to the Commissioner of In-

ternal Revenue, Washington, D. C., to-

gether with a statement of all the

facts in connection with the case,

and the purpose for which it is de-

sired. The taxpayer will be informed

by letter or telegram of the date ap-

pointment for the conference.

**Reformatory**

**Population**

**On Decline**

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Feb. 7.—The

population of the Pennsylvania Indus-

trial Reformatory at Huntingdon aver-

aged 50 persons less during 1921

than during the previous year, ac-

cording to the year's report of the board

of managers to the governor. The in-

stitution had an average population

during last year of 579 as compared

with 729 in 1920.

The reformatory has been in opera-

tion since February 15, 1889, and up

to the close of 1921 there were 12,769

commitments. On January 1 of this

year there were 632 inmates. Sixty-

one of the inmates committed in 1921.

During last year 29 inmates

who were paroled broke their paroles.

Of these 13 were re-arrested and re-

turned.

**NINE HOMES RAIDED**

Federal Officers Get 239 Gallons Mash

in Fayette City and Nearby.

Five federal prohibition officers

Thursday afternoon raided nine homes

and stores in Fayette City and Wash-

ington township.

The officers, carrying search and

seizure warrants, confiscated five

stills, 230 gallons of mash, three

grosses of Jamaica ginger, three and

a quarter gallons of wine and a quantity

of moonshine whisky valued at ap-

proximately \$2,000. No arrests were

made.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

## CERTIFICATE SETTLEMENT OF BONUS FAVORED

Best for Service Men Commanded Woodside Tells Veterans at Banquet.

## OVER-TREBLES IN VALUE

World War veterans should not be asked to assist in devising means of raising money to pay the soldier bonus, National Commander Robert C. Woodside of the Veterans of Foreign Wars declared in an address Saturday night in Pritchard Hall at the annual banquet of Camp Walker E. Brown of that organization. Mr. Woodside said he was called before the Ways and Means Committee of the House recently during discussion of the bonus bill. Witnesses are often heckled, he said.

"I was asked if my organization had any suggestions to make as to how to raise money," he said. "I replied that I had no suggestions to offer. While we were over in France you didn't ask us how you were going to finance the war. That was left to experts. It should be the same now."

Mr. Underwood said there was no more heckling of him.

"I think the bonus bill is going through," he said in beginning his address. "Everything points to it."

Acceptance by former service men of features other than cash bonus

were urged by the commander, who explained the advantages of the several features of settlement. The best, he said, is the "adjusted service certificate."

At the end of 20 years, he said, certificates will have increased to 3-48/100 of the original value. During this time the holder may secure loans at low interest rates. Should he die the entire matured value will be paid his beneficiary.

The service men, Mr. Woodside said, are not asking for charity. In all other wars, he contended, the pay of men in the service was figured on the basis of that paid common labor in the country. "You all know what the ordinary laborer received," he added. "All that we are asking of the government is adjustment for unusual losses."

Turning to the welfare of Camp Brown Mr. Woodside urged cooperation of every member with the officers. "And see," he concluded, "that patriotism and the better things of government are not forgotten."

In his opening remarks Mr. Woodside spoke in favor of "reasonable preparedness" for war.

About 100 persons, including a delegation of 10 veterans of the Civil War, headed by Commander W. P. Clark of William E. Curtis Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, attended the banquet. The Civil War veterans and the special guests of the camp occupied seats about a large circular table in the middle of the hall.

Tweed H. Stafford, commander of the camp, presided. Rolio J. Conley of Fairmont, W. Va., was toastmaster. Other speakers were Edward Thomas of McKeesport, member of old Company D, Colonel James J. Barnhart of the Grand Army; James McKenna of Greensburg, veteran of the Spanish and World Wars; Dr. Robert S. McKee, commander of the Medical Department of the 110th Infantry in the World War and Philippine veteran, and Colonel Everhart Blaser of Morgantown, W. Va.

Lester Crawford and M. W. Ruano of Connelville and Carl Carothers of Pittsburgh sang and Kiefer's orchestra played.

The banquet arrangements were in charge of a committee headed by Commander Stafford, with Thomas A. Daffey, W. E. DeBolt, M. J. Welsh, William Bowry, John Patrick, Ralph Gay and A. H. Wallace assisting.

## 126 WOMEN CALLED TO SERVE ON JURIES DURING MARCH TERM

Six on Grand Jury, 20 Each Week for the Trial of Causes.

MANY FROM THIS SECTION

Further recognition of the capabilities of women to serve as jurors is given in the summons of about 126 of their number to share with 475 men the responsibility of dispensing justice at the March term of court. Six of the women will sit on the grand jury and 20 on petit and traverse juries on each of the six weeks of court. Those from this section of the county called for the first week are:

Elmer Burns, Dunbar township No. 3; Mrs. Martha Francis, Mrs. Pearl McClintock, South Connelville, and Mrs. Mary E. Sprout, Lower Tyrone No. 1. The men summoned for the first week are: Emmett Addis, Oliver Cooper, and George Ringler, Jr., Vanderhill; Thomas W. Davidson, William H. Howell, C. H. J. Osborne and Herbert Newell, Connelville; John Davis, South Connelville; Harry Barcklow, Connelville township No. 2; A. J. Fairchild and Joseph Strickler, Dunbar township No. 2; Charles Hair and R. S. Hardin, Dunbar; Charles Leichter, Bullis No. 1; James M. Lohr and Milton May, Sallick No. 1; David B. Pritts, Sallick No. 2, and M. R. Thomas, Ohio-

ple.

Women called for the second week are: Mrs. Edna J. Brendel, Mrs. Harriet Downs, Mrs. Clara Duff, Alice Getchell and Mrs. Lucy C. Jones, Connelville; Mrs. Pat Moore, Connelville; R. F. D. No. 1; Mrs. Ida Cunningham, Lower Tyrone No. 2; Mrs. Gertrude Kulp, Sallick No. 2, and Mrs. Nora Robinson, Franklin No. 2.

For the third week the following have been summoned: Mrs. S. H. Goldsmith, Mrs. Margaret Fely, Mrs. Emma L. Higbee, and Mrs. Anna Schoonover, Connelville; Mrs. Nellie Snyder, South Connelville; Mrs. Boyd, Bullis No. 1; Lou Shalinger, Vanderhill; Mrs. Sarah Sprout, Ohio-ple; Mrs. Lillian White, Dunbar No. 4; Jessie Brooks, Upper Tyrone No. 1, and Mrs. Alice Younkin, Upper Tyrone No. 2.

Fourth week: Mrs. Nettie Cox and Miss Katherine Campbell, Connelville; Mrs. Anna Brallier and Mary Moe, Dawson; Mrs. Amy Holt, Ohio-ple, and Mrs. Jennie Kinball, Dunbar.

Fifth week: Mrs. Isabella Evans, Mrs. C. S. Horner and Mrs. Estelle Ford, Connelville; Nellie Burns, Dunbar, and Mrs. Lida Blaney, Franklin No. 2.

Sixth week: Miss Emma Hite, Ida B. Baisley, Mrs. Elizabeth Kiefer, Mrs. Agnes Wynan and Margaret Mullin, Connelville; Mrs. Goldie Orbin, Lower Tyrone No. 1, and Margaret Stauffer, Dawson.

In addition to Mrs. Jennie F. Gans, the single woman representative from Connelville on the grand jury, Robert G. Catbourn and Clyde L. Hurst of Connelville and C. S. Luce of Perry No. 1, have been summoned as grand jurors.

Operation Delayed.

Miss Viola Stoner of Alverton, who was removed to the Memorial Hospital at Mount Pleasant, was unable to undergo an operation for appendicitis on account of having contracted grip. The doctors decided not to operate until next week.

## SEVEN VAGRANTS GET 60-DAY SENTENCES IN ALLEGHENY WORKHOUSE

Prisoners, Arrested by Railroad Police No Longer Sent to Fayette County Jail.

Fayette county will be entirely rid of vagrants under a new order of court, effective February 1. Instead of confining persons arrested as vagrants in the county jail, their commitments will be approved by the county commissioners and one of the judges and then the prisoners will be transferred to the Allegheny County Workhouse to serve a sentence.

Working under these new orders the Baltimore & Ohio police of Connelville division, under Captain R. C. Bliesse are confining their activities in picking up men who wander over the country via freight trains and who are considered a nuisance and a menace.

Seven prisoners, three black and four white, were given hearings before Alderman Fred Munk of this city Friday on informations made by local railroad officers. All were committed for 60 days. They were taken to Uniontown where the sentences will be approved by the court and then will be taken to the workhouse by the sheriff. The county pays for their detention at the workhouse. The cost is 50 cents per day.

The railroad police have been active in keeping Connelville free from tramps and vagrants. The word has gone out among the clan to avoid this place and once arrested here they stay clear of the city. So successful have the officers been that the court has determined to move the prisoners out of the county while serving their time and the men who are finally discharged they will be outside the borders. Also, the county jail has been kept filled to the doors with prisoners serving such sentences.

These given hearings this morning were George Brown, colored, of Bloomington, Ind.; George and Neal Hill, both colored, of Prince George, Va.; Fred Miller of Niles, O.; Nick Shulman, of Albany, N. Y.; Frank Kaspinski, of Pittsburgh; and Peter Obus of Cleveland, O.

## \$300,000 COMPANY FORMED TO MAKE NEW CONFECTION

H. L. Carpenter, Tri-State Candy Maker, at Head of Business.

## TO HAVE BRANCH PLANTS

A company capitalized at \$300,000, for the manufacture and distribution of the confection, sundae-ette, to be known as the Tri-State Sundae-ette Company, has been formed in Connelville, with territorial rights covering the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and the District of Columbia. The new confection was introduced in Pennsylvania by H. L. Carpenter.

The board of directors of the company is composed of H. L. Carpenter, R. D. Henry, Frank A. Tarr, C. E. Wagon, William Wilsdorf, J. H. Richter and S. J. L. Morningstar. Officers are H. L. Carpenter, president; R. D. Henry, vice-president; Frank A. Tarr, treasurer, and J. H. Richter, secretary. The offices of the company have been opened in the Citizens National Bank building.

The Sundae-ette company is the owner of the machine, the invention of Frank Bonage, that revolutionizes the system of making, dipping and wrapping ice cream confections. A single machine with a capacity of more than 500 cones per day, handles the ice cream, puts it between sugar wafers, dips it into chocolate and freezes ready for the market without the touch of human hands.

A number of manufacturing plants throughout the East, at Atlantic City, especially, will be established and operated by the company. Machinery for the manufacture of the confection at Atlantic City is now enroute and will be put in operation immediately upon its arrival at the shore. A number of contracts have been closed with manufacturers in several of the large eastern towns who will be turning out thousands of the popular confection within a day or two.

Speaking of the possibilities of the new confection, Mr. Carpenter said that within 30 days more than a million sundae-ettes would be turned out daily.

**315 CASES WHISKY SEIZED IN RAID AT PT. MARION HOTEL**

Value of Stuff Placed at Upwards of \$45,000; Is Taken to Pittsburgh; Two Arrests Made.

Part of it buried in a cellar excavation and part of it in the John Rex apartments in the old Colonial Hotel, and in the Ernest Searcy residence, at Point Marion, 315 cases of prime old Kentucky whisky, worth on a precarious market upwards of \$45,000, was Wednesday dug out and confiscated by Federal Prohibition Agent Charles L. Gregg and five assistants from Pittsburgh.

It was one of the biggest "boone" raids ever pulled in the county, and according to Gregg, the biggest in Western Pennsylvania during the past six months. The federal agents were aided by Chief of Police Dave Turner and Officer Tony Bell of Point Marion.

It is said that the Pittsburgh agents found the greater part of the whisky buried in the cellar alleged to have been used by John Rex, the test being found in the Rex apartment and in the Searcy place across the street.

Following the seizure of the liquor, Searcy and Rex were placed under arrest by the federal agents on charges of illegal possession and transportation of liquor. They will be held pending a hearing.

The whisky was loaded on four trucks. The work took several hours and in the evening the journey to Uniontown started. At Fairview Sergeant Austin and two state troopers met the convoy. In Uniontown a halt was made in front of the courthouse and a large crowd soon collected to see the last of what was probably the largest amount of whisky hauled through the city since prohibition days.

Federal Agent Gregg requested a state police escort for the journey to Pittsburgh and three troopers were detailed to accompany the convoy.

**Berkey Refuses All Licenses in Somerset County**

SOMERSET, Feb. 9.—Judge John A. Berkey yesterday refused all applications for retail liquor licenses in Somerset county, holding that the licensing sections of the Woner bill are unconstitutional, and that the State Legislature has no right to delegate legislative powers to Congress, a body foreign to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Three applications for brewers licenses were held over. Judge Berkey holding that the Woner bill regulates retail licenses only.

**Lieut. Marietta Is Recruiting Officer Local Guard Units**

By an order received from headquarters of the 110th Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard last Thursday First Lieutenant Leigh A. Marietta has been designated recruiting officer for the Howitzer Company and the Medical Detachment.

All enlistments in both units will be passed upon by Lieutenant Marietta before they are accepted and approved.

If you have coal land for sale advertise in The Weekly Courier.

## Six Teachers in North Union Township Become Brides in Five Months

MOUNT BRADDOCK, Feb. 10.—When Miss Gertrude Davidson last fall broke the ice on the teachers' matrimonial pond by becoming Mrs. Martin, it was predicted that that might be the entering wedge to teachers' weddings, but it was not thought that a regular epidemic would occur in North Union township, and yet that has been the result. Since then five other teachers have become brides, and rumor has it that the end is not yet. These brides are Pauline Rock and Sarah Smalley of East Union school, Pauline Jewell of Fair Ground school, and Pauline Cippett and Pauline Hawk of Oliver school, Niles and 100 miles as if more will have to be drafted in the future.

Already the homes of married teachers having normal diplomas or permanent certificates have been largely drawn on to supply the schools and it looks as if more will have to be drafted in the future.

watchman will be placed on the road both day and night until spring, or such time as the Swagertown road, now used as a detour, is in fit condition for travel. Then the state highway will be closed and permanent repairs made in it, the asphalt portion being re-bricked.

It is declared that the fire has been absolutely stopped. The Frick company has had a force of men at work building in brick battens and it is believed the flames have been confined to an area in which they will be allowed to die out.

**POPLAR GROVE ROAD SAFE; TO BE REOPENED**

Announcement Is Made Following Visit of State and County Officials.

**REPAIRS IN THE SPRING**

Will Be Made After Swagertown Road, Now in Bad Condition, Becomes Serviceable for Heavy Traffic Required; Mine Fire Checked.

The state road, a portion of which just east of here has been closed for several months because of the supposed danger from a mine fire burning in that vicinity, will be opened soon, it is stated authoritatively by State Highway Department officials. A conference between highway department heads, Frick representatives, the county commissioners and representatives of citizens of this city was held at that so-called danger point Friday afternoon and the road was declared safe for travel. It should be opened within two weeks is the information given out.

W. D. Meyers, division superintendent of the State Highway Department, W. A. Van Dusen, in charge of the district maintenance department of state highways; P. A. Paulson of Uniontown, in charge of state highways in Fayette county; Charles Fitzsimmons, division engineer, County Commissioners G. W. Hibbs and J. Seagrath Marshall, and Charles D. Franks, S. P. Ashe, and J. L. Evans were those present.

The road is declared to be safe for immediate travel and in the smelter parts, where the brick had been removed in order to get at the fire, ashes will be used as a filler. A

**TO DEPORT UNIONTOWN CHINAMAN**

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10.—King Wing, a Chinese of Uniontown, was ordered deported to China following a hearing before a United States commissioner this morning. He was arrested January 4 last in a Chinese laundry in Uniontown where he was employed. It was alleged by immigration inspectors that Wing was unlawfully in the United States, being unable to show a certificate of identity given to all Chinese legally in the United States.

Wing contended he was born in San Francisco and that his parents returned to China when he was aged two years. Counsel announced the case would be appealed.

**Vanderbilt Woman Asks \$15,000 of West Penn Company**

Mrs. Blanche McLaughlin, wife of L. B. McLaughlin of Vanderhill, entered suit in Uniontown last Thursday against the West Penn Railway Co. to recover \$15,000 for injuries alleged to have been sustained after alighting from a car at Vanderhill in December, 1920.

It is charged that as she stepped from the car the end swung around and struck her.

## John J. Shea, Proprietor Hill House, Scottdale, Is Given Six Months to Jail

GREENSBURG, Feb. 10.—John J. Shea, proprietor of the Hill House, Scottdale, who pleaded guilty before Judge C. E. Whitten to a charge of violating the liquor laws, was fined \$200 costs and sentenced to spend six months in the county jail.

It is said that the jail sentence was a surprise to the defendant's counsel, who, following sentence, asked for several days for their client that he might adjust his business affairs.

A bond of \$2,500 was given and Mr. Shea was permitted to be at liberty until 9 o'clock Saturday morning when he is to appear here and begin his jail sentence.

When was charged with keeping his place open after having been once arrested and as a final step a court injunction was granted and made permanent.

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years after her marriage Mrs. Galley lived at Dawson. Then the family moved to the Galley homestead, about a mile from Dickerson Run, where they lived to the time of Mr. Galley's death.